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New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Biennial report on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/293, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present at its sixty-ninth session the first biennial report on the review of the implementation of commitments made towards Africa's development. The report, interim in nature but comprehensive in substance, outlines the establishment and operationalization of the United Nations monitoring mechanism and provides its first biennial review. The United Nations monitoring mechanism is the first such mechanism in the United Nations system aimed at monitoring commitments made towards Africa's development, including commitments made by African countries and their development partners.

The timing of the report is opportune as it coincides with the final stretch of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, ongoing deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals and the formulation of several important Africa-focused initiatives, including the Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda and Agenda 2063, the continent's forthcoming transformative agenda for the next 50 years.

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The report provides an in-depth review of the implementation of commitments in four thematic areas: (a) agriculture, food security and nutrition; (b) financing for development; (c) environmental sustainability and climate change; and (d) good governance. The report highlights the most significant commitments made by African Governments and their development partners; examines progress towards the implementation of these commitments; identifies gaps and remaining challenges; and proposes measures to ensure the accelerated implementation of these commitments and deliver on their expected outcomes.

I. Introduction

1. In 2008, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and representatives of Member States adopted a political declaration to address "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward" (General Assembly resolution 63/1). The declaration reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to addressing the development needs of Africa and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, a comprehensive report with recommendations on the implementation of these commitments with a view to formulating a mechanism to review the full and timely implementation of all commitments related to Africa's development.

2. At its sixty-sixth session, following a debate on the report of the Secretary-General on a monitoring mechanism to review commitments towards Africa's development needs (A/65/165), the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/293, by which it established the United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development. In the resolution, the Assembly requested the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to serve as secretariat for the review, in coordination with relevant entities of the United Nations system.

3. In accordance with resolution 66/293, the United Nations monitoring mechanism: (a) builds on existing monitoring mechanisms; (b) stresses the centrality of the principles of mutual accountability and partnership, focusing on commitments by both development partners and African countries; (c) is grounded on reliable, available and timely data, including at the country level, to enable the assessment of outcomes and impact; and (d) focuses on the implementation of multilateral commitments of both development partners and African countries arising from, inter alia, major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.

4. Existing commitments made towards Africa's development span the entire sustainable development landscape. In view of the significant challenges still faced by the continent, the fulfilment of these commitments is critical for Africa's sustainable development. In the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex), Member States underscored (a) the critical importance of supporting Africa's sustainable development efforts by the international community and (b) recognized that more attention should be given to Africa and the implementation of previously agreed commitments related to its development needs. The United Nations monitoring mechanism should be seen as an important step in that direction.

5. The monitoring mechanism focuses on the implementation of commitments arising from, among others, major United Nations conferences, including the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in 2002; the 2005 World Summit; the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in 2008; the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held in 2009; the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010; the Fourth

United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in 2011; and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012.

6. The findings of the present report have significant relevance for ongoing processes related to the post-2015 development agenda, including the Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework, the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and the structured dialogues on the establishment of a technology facilitation mechanism, called for in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. The monitoring mechanism will also assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, in conjunction with the follow-up mechanism to be established by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. It will also provide the groundwork for the United Nations support for Agenda 2063, Africa's forthcoming, 50-year transformative development agenda, anchored on the aspirations set forth in the African Union 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, adopted at the African Union Summit in May 2013. The timely implementation of all commitments towards Africa's development is important to supporting Africa's short-, medium- and long-term development agendas.

7. In section II, the report outlines the establishment and operationalization of the United Nations monitoring mechanism, as well as the process and scope of the report. Section III provides a detailed assessment of the implementation of commitments in each of the four thematic areas selected for the report, highlighting key commitments both by African countries and their development partners, progress towards their implementation, and analysis of any implementation gaps. Section IV provides concrete recommendations to galvanize full and timely implementation of these commitments.

II. Establishment and operationalization of the United Nations monitoring mechanism

A. Existing monitoring landscape

8. There is a wide range of global, regional and national mechanisms that monitor commitments made towards Africa's development, including the Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness, undertaken by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the African Peer Review Mechanism, the World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) *Global Monitoring Report*, the Africa Progress Panel Report, the *Development Support Monitor* of the African Monitor, the International Aid Transparency Initiative and various accountability reports issued by the Group of Eight and the Group of 20 on their development commitments towards developing countries in general and to Africa in particular (for additional information, see the annex to the present report).

9. Established with different objectives, existing monitoring mechanisms vary greatly with regard to: (a) thematic coverage; (b) the focus on inputs or outcomes; (c) the breadth of their analysis/substantiation; (d) the comprehensiveness of data used; and (e) the extent of stakeholder participation in the monitoring process.

10. Most existing mechanisms have a sector-specific focus that addresses only a limited number of commitments under a particular theme. Those that have a broader sectoral focus often address only commitments made by few development partners such as the OECD countries, the European Union or the Group of Eight. In general, these mechanisms lack comprehensive monitoring of all development partners, particularly monitoring of commitments by Africa's new development partners. Another significant gap in the existing monitoring mechanisms is the limited involvement of key stakeholders. Existing mechanisms rarely engage key non-State actors such as civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, the media and other groups whose roles are relevant for monitoring at the country level.

11. Monitoring processes have increasingly relied on quantitative analyses, although significant statistical gaps remain both in terms of coverage and timeliness. In regard to development partners, while a large amount of data is now available from the United Nations, OECD and other international and regional organizations, significant data shortcomings have resulted in a lack of independently verifiable data on the delivery of commitments. There is also a dearth of reporting and a scarcity of data on implementation of commitments by Africa's new development partners. At the African country level, with the exception of primary education, selected health information and other development areas that have received worldwide monitoring as part of the Millennium Development Goals process, sectoral data remain inadequate and will need renewed and sustained attention.

12. Taken collectively, existing mechanisms provide wide-ranging and varied coverage of commitments made by African countries and their development partners towards Africa's development.

B. United Nations monitoring mechanism

13. Recognizing the aforementioned gaps in the existing monitoring landscape, the General Assembly, by its resolution 66/293, established the United Nations monitoring mechanism, a mechanism that will ensure comprehensive coverage of the implementation of commitments made towards Africa's development. It does so by synthesizing the findings of the many disparate existing mechanisms to identify monitoring gaps and develop a coherent and comprehensive picture that reflects the overall commitment landscape. As such, the monitoring mechanism will be an important tool for African countries and their development partners in tracking overall progress towards commitments and charting a comprehensive and coherent way forward, particularly in view of the wide range of existing commitments and forthcoming commitments as part of the post-2015 development framework and Agenda 2063.

14. On the breadth of coverage, the design of the United Nations monitoring mechanism and the nature of its biennial reviews will ensure thorough assessments of the implementation of commitments in all thematic areas of significance to Africa's development. The monitoring mechanism will review commitments made towards Africa's development, focusing on the implementation of multilateral commitments arising from, among others, major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields. Emphasizing the importance of the principles of mutual accountability and partnership, the monitoring mechanism will focus on the implementation of commitments both by African countries and

their development partners. As a result, the monitoring mechanism will provide a systematic review of the widest range of development commitments towards Africa's development as well as relevant actors, including new development partners, which have played an increasingly important role in contributing to Africa's development.

15. In resolution 66/293, the General Assembly invited civil society organizations, the private sector, parliamentarians, the media, academia and foundations to contribute to the biennial review of the United Nations monitoring mechanism, ensuring the engagement of the largest possible range of key non-governmental stakeholders. In addition, the monitoring mechanism will conduct its biennial reviews under the aegis of the General Assembly, the universal membership of which will enhance the inclusive nature of the mechanism and enable it to galvanize critical contributions from all relevant government entities and United Nations entities.

16. As recommended in the aforementioned report of the Secretary-General (A/65/165), future reports for the biennial review will be built upon extensive consultation with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, with the aim of mobilizing key inputs and collecting quantitative and qualitative data. In particular, consultations will be carried out with Member States, including African countries, traditional and new development partners as well as with various stakeholders, including regional and international organizations and civil society organizations. The outcomes from each of these stakeholder consultations will serve as inputs into the biennial report, which will be deliberated on by the General Assembly in the context of its agenda item on the development of Africa.

III. Process and scope of the present report

17. While the General Assembly has allocated additional resources for the United Nations monitoring mechanism within the budget for the biennium 2014-2015, the time left for its first biennial review became too short. As a result of these constraints, this first report on the monitoring mechanism was prepared using a different consultation process than is envisaged for future reviews. The present section outlines the process used in the preparation of the report as well as the scope of its thematic coverage.

A. Process

18. For the preparation of the interim report, the United Nations monitoring mechanism reviewed and synthesized the data and findings of more than 50 relevant existing monitoring mechanisms, including both global and regional mechanisms.

19. In view of time constraints, the monitoring mechanism conducted extensive consultations, engaging all relevant stakeholders through comprehensive questionnaires. Extensive survey questionnaires were sent to Governments, including those of African countries as well as traditional and new development partners. In addition, comprehensive surveys were also sent to a large representative cross sample of key stakeholders, including civil society and other non-governmental actors. The questionnaires sought recipients' perspectives on the

extent to which commitments have been delivered in the four topics covered in the report, important challenges to the delivery of these commitments, the main outcomes and impacts that the delivery of these commitments may have generated and possible additional measures needed to achieve the full benefits of these commitments. Important consultations were also undertaken with United Nations system entities, particularly through the interdepartmental task force on African affairs. The outcomes of these consultations have contributed greatly to the analysis presented in section IV of the report, as well as to its conclusions and recommendations.

B. Scope

20. Following extensive consultation through the inter-agency task force on African affairs, four thematic areas were selected for the present interim report. The four selected themes, which are briefly described below, were selected on the basis of their strong relevance to the major intergovernmental processes taking place during the next biennium, including negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals, which are closely related to all four of the thematic areas. The four thematic areas are also closely aligned with the thematic priorities identified in the strategic frameworks of both the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) for the period 2014-2017.

21. The four thematic areas to be reviewed in the present report are:

(a) *Agriculture, food security and nutrition.* 2014 marks the tenth anniversary of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), one of the leading projects of NEPAD. In addition, 2014 has been designated the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa by the African Union Summit, and the International Year of Family Farming by the United Nations General Assembly (see resolution 66/222). The Group of Eight L'Aquila Food Security Initiative concludes in 2015. Agriculture, food security and nutrition have featured strongly in the deliberations of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on the Sustainable Development Goals as well as in the Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda. The review gave due consideration to the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,[1] the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security,[1] the CAADP commitments, the L'Aquila commitments and others;

(b) *Financing for development.* This theme is highly relevant in view of the upcoming third International Conference on Financing for Development as well as the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing. The review gave due consideration to major commitments reached in previous forums, including the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and the Group of Eight Gleneagles commitments on development assistance to Africa;

(c) *Environmental sustainability and climate change.* This theme is particularly timely in view of the ongoing implementation of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as well as ongoing

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

intergovernmental negotiations on the sustainable development goals, sustainable development financing and the establishment of a mechanism to facilitate the transfer of technology. In 2015, members of the Framework Convention on Climate Change are expected to adopt a new global agreement on climate change. Prior to the high-level segment of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General will convene a climate summit to engage leaders in order to catalyse ambitious action on the ground to reduce emissions and strengthen climate resilience and mobilize political will for an ambitious global legal agreement by 2015. The review gave due consideration to major conference outcomes, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

(d) *Good governance*. Various outcomes of international conferences and summits have emphasized the need to review progress towards promoting and sustaining good governance, owing largely to the growing global consensus, supported by African leaders themselves, that good governance is essential to consolidating democracy, enhancing peace and security, ensuring inclusive and equitable economic growth and supporting post-conflict peacebuilding. The next few years will witness efforts by African Governments and their development partners to deepen their commitment to improve governance on the continent. The review considered the various international commitments related to governance as well as key African initiatives, such as the African Peer Review Mechanism, the African Union 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, the Pan-African Governance Architecture, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption.

22. In view of the significant relevance of the Millennium Development Goals to each of the selected thematic areas, progress towards the achievement of the relevant Goals will be addressed as a cross-cutting issue in each of the four themes.

IV. Assessment and findings on key commitments for the four themes

23. The present section contains an assessment of progress towards the implementation of commitments made by African countries and their development partners in the four thematic areas identified in the previous section. Recommendations for policy actions based on the findings of the analysis are detailed in the final section. From the list of commitments made by African countries and development partners in the four thematic areas, 13 representative commitments were identified for systematic assessment. The report assesses the extent to which each commitment has been delivered and, where relevant, identifies gaps in implementation and their possible causes.

A. Agriculture, food security and nutrition

24. Agricultural constraints and widespread food insecurity have generated renewed commitments by African Governments and development partners,

including new development partners, to support growth in agriculture, intensify sectoral investments, improve food security and enhance nutrition, so as to achieve poverty eradication and the elimination of hunger. Efforts have also aimed at encouraging higher productivity and value addition, in order to create new income-generating opportunities and attract unemployed labour, in particular younger generations. With high demographic pressure in the past 50 years, Africa is able to meet only 80 per cent of its food requirements, and food insecurity has worsened.

25. Pursuing the objectives of the Millennium Development Goal on poverty and hunger, the African Union established CAADP as the overarching NEPAD framework for agricultural development, building on the Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, adopted in Maputo in 2003. In 2013, the African Union adopted a strategy for sustaining the momentum of CAADP and has declared 2014 as the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa. In its 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, adopted in 2013, the African Union committed to make agriculture a central pillar of the continent's transformative agenda. The 24th African Union Summit, held in June 2014 in Malabo, committed to double agricultural productivity on the continent and halve post-harvest losses by 2025. Also at the Summit, NEPAD launched an alliance of diverse partners to reach 6 million farming families through climate-smart agriculture processes over the next seven years. Known as the Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance, the group will contribute to helping 25 million farmers become more resilient and food secure by 2025.

26. Africa's efforts in agriculture, food security and nutrition are supported by many initiatives, including the Zero Hunger Challenge, launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and taken forward by the 23 United Nations system entities that make up the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. The General Assembly has also passed several resolutions on agriculture, food security and nutrition, including resolution 65/178 on agriculture development and food security.

27. In 2012, Group of Eight leaders confirmed their support to agriculture and food security within the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and agreed to mobilize $20 billion over three years. Also in 2012, the Group of 20 focused on improving markets for food and agriculture through better policy coordination information and transparency, reducing excessive price volatility and the removal of export restrictions and taxes on food for non-commercial humanitarian purposes.

28. Support to agriculture and food security in Africa has also included specific programmes launched by bilateral development partners. The Yokohama Declaration 2013, adopted at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, contains specific commitments to support agricultural development in Africa through CAADP, including through improving agricultural technologies, agricultural processing, post-harvest storage, access to markets and access to fertilizers and other inputs, with a view to a better balanced agricultural value chain in Africa, moving from subsistence to commercial agriculture. The action plan of the Declaration reiterated the CAADP target of 6 per cent growth for Africa's agricultural sector, doubling its rice production by 2018. Other examples include the United States-led Feed the Future initiative and the European Union Food Facility and Africa Science, Technology and Innovation initiatives to promote food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture in Africa, as well as programmes

funded by international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Stop Hunger initiative, led by Oxfam, and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, founded by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

29. In recent years, South-South cooperation has opened new opportunities for mutual learning in agriculture as well as the transfer of new technologies. These partnerships have followed different patterns and approaches, focusing alternately on economic cooperation, agribusiness, family farming, scientific research and innovation. Data on cooperation from new partners, however, are fragmented, not uniform and of varied quality.

Commitment: achieve an annual rate of growth of agriculture of 6 per cent and allocate 10 per cent of national budgetary resources to agricultural development[2]

30. In line with the Maputo Declaration, African countries continue to make progress in the implementation of their CAADP commitments. With regard to the CAADP 6 per cent growth target for agricultural production, 10 African countries have achieved or exceeded the target and 4 countries have achieved a 5 to 6 per cent increase (see A/69/161). The continental average for growth in agricultural production between 2003 and 2011 was 3.6 per cent, which is lower than the average of 4.7 per cent achieved in the previous 20 years. Growth has been largely based on the use of more land and labour, rather than productivity gains and technological innovations.

31. With regard to budgetary allocations, 12 African countries have reached or surpassed the 10 per cent budgetary allocation target, while 13 others were in the 5-10 per cent range. Even those countries that have not met the target have made progress. Public investments by national Governments, however, are largely related to efforts from development partners to support agriculture through official development assistance (ODA). Unfortunately, ODA for agriculture from OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries declined from 16 per cent of total ODA in 1980 to 3 per cent in 2006. In 2013, agricultural ODA exceeded 10 per cent of total country ODA in only 8 African countries and was lower than 5 per cent in 29 African countries. Following the 2008 food price crisis, however, ODA for agriculture has improved, increasing from $1.9 billion in 2008 to $3 billion in 2011.

32. In this context, in July 2009, in the framework of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, Group of Eight members committed to substantially increase aid to agriculture and food security, including through multi-year resource commitments. In particular, they agreed to mobilize $20 billion over three years through a coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development, while keeping a strong commitment to ensure adequate emergency food aid assistance. Actual pledging for the Initiative eventually amounted to $22.2 billion to support African food security. However, of that total amount pledged, only $6.8 billion represents additional funding, while the remaining corresponds to funding previously committed. As of March 2013, actual disbursements of funds from those pledges with concrete initiatives amounted to 67 per cent of the total. According to the 2012 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative Final Report, of the 13 donor countries that have

[2] Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, adopted at the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union, held in Maputo in 2003 (Assembly/AU/Decl. 7(II)).

committed themselves to L'Aquila, 7 — Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — have fully disbursed their pledges.

33. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme is a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the Group of 20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The objective is to improve incomes and food and nutrition security in low-income countries by boosting agricultural productivity. Since 2010, $1.5 billion has been pledged to its public and private funding windows, with projects approved in 12 African countries. Donor countries have also committed to use CAADP as the framework for their support to Africa's agricultural development, including by funding the CAADP process. The CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund, operated through the World Bank, is aimed at building the capacity of CAADP institutions and funding its processes. Thus far, the Trust Fund has six donors, including the European Commission, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States Agency for International Development, which as of 2012 have collectively disbursed $35 million of the $50 million committed. OECD countries have also implemented major reforms aimed at liberalizing agricultural markets. While total support to agriculture has not declined in nominal terms over the past decade, averaging about $389 billion in the period 2009-2011, the share of market distorting measures such as price support and input subsidies has declined considerably from 90 per cent in the 1980s to 58 per cent in 2011. In spite of this progress, significant distortions remain.

34. Africa's new development partners,[3] both government and non-governmental entities, have also increased their support for agricultural production and food security in Africa, although these efforts have largely been bilateral in nature. In recent years, new partners such as Brazil, China, India and Turkey have intensified their contributions to technical cooperation and promoting new investment in agriculture in Africa. The BRIC countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India and China) have increased investment in agricultural projects, with a positive impact on rural employment, increased agricultural productivity and exports. No aggregate information is available, however, on commitments of these partners to Africa's agriculture. Where data on actual delivery are available, they are generally fragmented and of weak quality, in large part because the cooperation takes varied forms. For example, the agricultural development cooperation of Brazil and China in Ghana, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe involves a wide variety of support modalities, including grants, concessional loans, trade deals and commercial investment, as well as technical assistance and knowledge-sharing on successful agricultural development policies.

35. While the above-mentioned measures undertaken by African countries and their development partners over the past several years have contributed to improving agricultural performance in Africa, significant challenges remain. Cereal yields in Africa continue to be among the lowest in the world. Arable land has failed to keep pace with population growth and only 6 per cent is irrigated, causing high reliance on rain-fed agriculture and vulnerability to changing climate. In addition,

[3] The vast majority of systematic information available to the report on specific contributions from Africa's new development partners addressed to agriculture, food security and nutrition primarily relates to bilateral initiatives at the project level.

the continent's agricultural ambitions are further constrained by lack of market access to global and regional agricultural markets.

Commitment: improve food security through setting up emergency food reserves and strengthening information and early warning systems on food availability

36. Responding to the challenges of climate change, bioenergy, leaders at the High-level Conference on World Food Security, held in 2008, called on the international community to increase assistance for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and those most negatively affected by high food prices, to improve world food security, soliciting an increase in agricultural investment, enhancement of agricultural productivity and strengthening of corresponding financing. The Conference represented a defining moment for international commitment to support food security, with many Governments announcing firm financial commitments aimed at countries most affected by the world food crisis.

37. In this context, African countries and their development partners undertook a series of initiatives aimed at improving support to food security in the African region. Among these initiatives, the African Union launched the African Risk Capacity as a specialized agency of the African Union to help its member States in improving their capacities to better plan, prepare and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters. It aims to assist its member States to protect the food security of their vulnerable populations. Safety nets have also been established to reduce food insecurity risks. Strategic grain reserves have helped, including efforts by the Economic Community of West African States to establish targeted regional emergency food reserve systems. Despite these efforts, however, reserves only amount to 17 per cent of overall demand for cereals in sub-Saharan Africa.

38. The international community has supported these efforts through initiatives promoted by United Nations system agencies and development partners that supported Information Systems for Food and Nutrition Security at the national and regional levels. Following the High-level Conference on World Food Security, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Initiative on Soaring Food Prices continued to expand, working primarily with small farmers to increase food production through improved seeds and fertilizers.

39. While the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative pledge period has come to an end, the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security remains as important today as it was in 2009. Partly in recognition of this challenge, in 2012 the Group of Eight launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, aimed at lifting 50 million people out of poverty over a 10-year period and tackling food insecurity and undernutrition through a more coordinated approach at the country level in Africa. The New Alliance is a shared commitment of: (a) Africa's leadership to drive effective country plans and policies for food security; (b) private sector partners to increase investments where the conditions are right; and (c) development partners' (Group of Eight countries) efforts to expand Africa's potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural growth. The New Alliance supported a package of "Enabling actions" in a number of African countries, with a focus on smallholder farmers and women.

40. To address the problem of food security, African countries have pursued various strategies to cushion against food shortages and protect the most vulnerable

segments of the population. Efforts include the creation of strategic grain reserves, social protection programmes and the abolishment of taxes on food imports.

41. To address the problem of food price volatility, in 2011 the Group of 20 agriculture ministers agreed on an action plan to address volatility, including by committing to a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth and resilience, with particular attention to small farmers. Actions include enhancing food supply capacities, strengthening agricultural research systems and innovations, strengthening rice research and production and creating an enabling environment to increase public and private investment in agriculture. Significant actions have been undertaken since 2011, including the establishment of: (a) the International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement; (b) the Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative; and (c) the Agricultural Market Information System, which aims to develop early warning systems on looming food crises throughout the world by providing a framework for monitoring country-level data production, demand, price, trade and stocks.

42. In spite of these initiatives, Africa remains off-track for achieving the Millennium Development Goal 1 hunger targets. Data from the latest Millennium Development Goals Report show that the proportion of people in Africa living in extreme poverty declined from 56 per cent in 1990 to 48 per cent in 2013. Similarly, the proportion of undernourished in Africa declined modestly from 33 per cent to 25 per cent during the corresponding period. The prevalence of underweight among children under the age of 5 fell marginally from 29 per cent in 1990 to 21 per cent in 2013. Although, most African countries are unlikely to meet the targets by 2015, FAO recognized 12 African countries which have met the Millennium Development Goal 1 hunger target: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ghana, Malawi, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and Togo.

43. National efforts alone, in the absence of a coordinated subregional strategy, are inadequate to respond effectively to widespread food shortages. For example, the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa was estimated to have affected 13 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. While some parts of these countries and others in the region were experiencing bumper harvests, these surplus food stocks were unable to enter the distribution channels of the affected countries owing to poor infrastructure and cumbersome border restrictions.

Commitment: support policy environment for, and scaling up of, nutrition at the national, regional and continental levels

44. African countries and their development partners have intensified their commitment to support nutrition mainstreaming in their interventions. The NEPAD Agency's Food and Nutrition Security Programme represents a major effort to improve food security and the nutritional impact of the CAADP agricultural investment plans through the promotion of a multisectoral approach. Both the African Union and NEPAD strategic plans for 2014-2017 include support for nutrition. This increasing emphasis on nutrition within food security initiatives corresponds to a similar trend in the international community and several bilateral and multilateral organizations, making them instrumental in addressing nutrition through a multidimensional approach that includes not only new policies but also intensive advocacy.

45. Although these commitments cannot be easily measured, many CAADP national agriculture and food security investment plans include nutritional goals. Most of them, however, are lacking the concrete actions needed to ensure nutrition security, concentrating more on availing food and eliminating hunger. NEPAD has taken the initiative to strengthen its capacity for addressing nutrition in the formulation and implementation of the national plans by mainstreaming nutrition through a number of workshops and similar advocacy initiatives aimed at increasing awareness of the importance of including nutritional elements in food security policies, strategies and programmes in Africa. Nutrition country papers have also been prepared and endorsed by Member States. These papers summarize the nutrition situations of individual African countries, identifying major policies and programmes and illustrating possible country "road maps" to mainstream nutrition in the national agriculture and food security investment plan processes.

46. Thus far, efforts to mainstream nutrition in food security policies and initiatives are in their early stages, and limited information is available on results achieved, constraints, challenges and opportunities. While information on nutrition and micronutrient requirements at the country level may be available and used to support strategic planning, little is known about overall allocation of resources on nutrition activities at the national, regional and global levels.

47. As part of its efforts to support nutrition in Africa, NEPAD, in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Bank and the Partnership for Child Development, launched Home Grown School Feeding programmes within the framework of CAADP. Such programmes link school feeding to local agricultural development, thereby improving resource allocation for food security, nutrition and child development. Other NEPAD initiatives on nutrition include the Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children; the launch of a "world breastfeeding week" in South Africa; and the formulation of a pilot analysis on Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda to measure the cost of hunger in Africa, with a focus on child undernutrition.

48. On a more global scale, the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, launched at the World Bank/IMF annual meeting of April 2010 and endorsed by over 100 entities, including Governments, research agencies, development cooperation agencies, United Nations institutions and NGOs, promotes nutrition in the global food security agenda. Currently, 34 African countries participate in the movement — a collective effort by Governments, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses and researchers to improve nutrition. Within the movement, national leaders are prioritizing efforts to address malnutrition by putting the right policies in place, collaborating with partners to implement programmes with shared nutrition goals and mobilizing resources to effectively scale up nutrition, with a core focus on empowering women. NEPAD supports the inclusion of African countries among the Scaling Up Nutrition countries so that efforts can be initiated to cost the scale-up of planned nutrition activities with a view to mobilizing greater resources.

B. Financing for development

49. The Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Financing for Development, provides an overarching framework for financing for development, including internationally agreed development goals. It identifies the

following elements as key to financing for development: (a) mobilizing domestic financial resources for development; (b) mobilizing foreign direct investment and other international private flows; (c) international trade as an engine for development;[4] (d) increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development; (e) external debt; and (f) enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development for national and international development efforts. In the Consensus, world leaders urged OECD countries to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their GNP to the least developed countries. They also called for the full implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. These commitments were later reaffirmed at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Doha in 2008.

50. Development partners have made significant commitments in these six areas. Group of Eight countries pledged in 2005 to double development assistance to Africa by 2010. They further committed in 2005, through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, to cancel 100 per cent of outstanding debts of eligible HIPCs by three multilateral institutions.[5] In the Group of Eight/Africa Joint Declaration of 2011, Group of Eight leaders reiterated the call to preserve debt sustainability in Africa. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted a resolution in which it stressed the importance of responsible lending and borrowing (see resolution 67/198).

51. In the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, world leaders called for renewed thinking on how to adequately provide the required development financing for development, particularly in the context of the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals.

52. In the case of Africa and other low-income countries, ODA has been essential in helping accelerate economic growth and lift people from extreme poverty over the past few decades and is expected to remain a critical source of development financing, especially for the poorest economies and conflict and post-conflict countries with limited or no access to capital markets. Declines in global ODA in 2011 and 2012, caused in part by the eurozone crisis, raised key questions as to the reliability of ODA in the future.

53. At the same time, the global development financing landscape has undergone major transformation, with a significant increase in the number of actors — bilateral and multilateral, public and private — and new and innovative financial modalities. In particular, South-South cooperation has gained importance in recent years, increasing in breadth and scale.

54. The challenges facing Africa are to enhance domestic revenue mobilization and, at the same time, to adopt the right policies and create credible institutions to leverage additional resources from external public and private sources.

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[4] Although the role of international trade as an engine for development is one of the six leading action areas and pillars of the financing for development process, particularly given the rising importance of aid for trade, it was decided that international trade, including aid for trade will be covered in the future biennial review report.

[5] The International Development Association of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Fund.

Commitment: make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income as ODA to developing countries and ensure that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets

55. Preliminary figures by OECD show ODA rose by 6.1 per cent in 2013 to $134.8 billion after falling in 2011 and 2012 as Development Assistance Committee donors grappled with austerity measures. This represented roughly 0.3 per cent of the Development Assistance combined gross national income, still far off from the 0.7 per cent target. However, a number of countries, including Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, continue to provide 0.7 per cent of their gross national income as ODA. Of particular relevance to Africa, preliminary data show that aid volume to Africa averaged about $50 billion in the past three years, approximately $11 billion below the 2010 level implied by the 2005 Group of Eight commitments. The Group of Eight accountability report released at the Group's summit in 2013 assessed donor performance on this score as just satisfactory.

56. Although Africa's share of OECD/Development Assistance Committee aid allocation is the highest, Africa's share of total OECD/Development Assistance Committee aid allocation has remained relatively constant, averaging around 37 per cent during the past three years. This indicates that donors are not prioritizing Africa in aid allocation, despite pledges to do so. This is a concern in view of the important role that aid has played in progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.

57. The past decade has also witnessed the prominence of a diverse group of new partners in the aid landscape, including the BRICS group of countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa), the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. South-South cooperation has become an increasingly important complementary source of development financing. Overall, by 2011, annual concessional flows from emerging economies to low-income countries was estimated to range between $12 billion and $15 billion, which represented approximately 10 per cent of the amount of aid provided by the OECD/Development Assistance countries. China, which contributes about half of total aid flows from the BRICS countries, has increased its technical assistance grants at an annual rate of 25-30 per cent, reaching the annual amount of $67 billion, with about 40 per cent of these combined flows going to sub-Saharan Africa.

58. African countries and their development partners continue to implement their commitments on aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Although some progress has been made in areas such as strengthening ownership of development by recipients and untying aid, challenges persist. Overall progress on aid effectiveness has not been sufficient to meet most of the targets set in the Paris Declaration.

59. A 2014 OECD/United Nations Development Programme report on the implementation of the commitments agreed in Busan, Republic of Korea, found that despite challenges caused by the global financial crisis, commitment to aid effectiveness has remained strong. The report revealed that progress on untying aid continues, with the proportion of untied aid in Development Assistance Committee ODA rising from 77 per cent in 2010 to 79 per cent in 2012.

60. The proportion of untied aid to African countries increased marginally from an average 84 per cent to 85 per cent over the period 2010-2012. African least developed countries saw a significant increase, from an average 86 per cent in 2010 to 90 per cent in 2012. There was also some progress on aid predictability. For example, of the countries reporting to the global monitoring framework in 2013, 84 per cent of scheduled commitments made were disbursed as planned (within the fiscal year).

61. While ODA is playing a less important role in Africa today compared with the time of the Monterrey Consensus, recent trends in ODA flows, including in terms of volume, country allocation and predictability, show worrisome trends. In addition, aid effectiveness, in particular aid transparency, continues to pose a challenge to developing countries in respect of accessing up-to-date information about the development assistance necessary for planning and managing those resources effectively. This lack of information further complicates the process by which citizens can hold their Governments accountable for the use of public resources. The International Aid Transparency Initiative, a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to improve the transparency of aid, development and humanitarian resources, has brought together donors and recipients countries, civil society organizations and other experts to work on increasing the transparency of aid.

Commitment: pursue debt relief measures vigorously and expeditiously, where appropriate, including implementing the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative speedily, effectively and in full

62. The HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives have made substantial progress. Furthermore, the World Bank's Debt Reduction Facility has helped HIPCs to extinguish commercial debts at a steep discount. Under the Evian approach, development partners have supported non-HIPC African countries' efforts to manage their debt problems, including through partial write-offs. Of the 33 African countries currently eligible or potentially eligible under HIPC, 29 have reached the completion point and received irrevocable debt relief under HIPC and 100 per cent debt cancellation under the Multi' teral Debt Relief Initiative. The total debt relief effort for all eligible African HIPCs amounted to $105 billion in nominal terms by end-2012. More than $5.5 billion of external commercial debt, which is not covered by the HIPC Initiative, has also been written-off in 15 African HIPCs supported by the Debt Reduction Facility. As a result of these actions, debt service payments expressed as a share of exports fell from 11.5 per cent in 2000 to 4.5 per cent in 2012.

63. Nevertheless, several challenges remain. For the four African countries (Chad, Eritrea, Somalia and the Sudan) that have not yet completed the requirements for full debt relief, sustained domestic efforts and continued support from the international community are needed in the interim period. Secondly, securing the participation of private creditors and non-Paris Club bilateral donors in the HIPC process remains incomplete. In addition, Africa's total external debt stocks have risen by 70 per cent from the height of the HIPC/Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives in 2006 to reach $331 billion in 2012, with most of the build-up caused by commercial debts. This has led to a worsening of debt sustainability among the 30 African countries that have completed the HIPC process, with 15 facing moderate risk and 4 facing high risk of debt distress. While the HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives have managed to reduce the large debt overhang

of many African countries, the international community still lacks an international bankruptcy procedure for sovereign debt restructuring for low-income countries. This situation may have important implications for the cost and speed of the resolution of debt problems in the future — a likely occurrence in view of current trends in debt sustainability for low-income countries in Africa. In addition, with more diversified sources of international financing, managing international debt in low-income countries in Africa has become more complex and challenging.

Commitment: enhance tax revenues through modernized tax systems, more efficient tax collection, broadening the tax base and effectively combating tax evasion; promote international cooperation in tax matters; strengthen national and multilateral efforts to address capital flight

64. African Governments have pledged to strengthen public revenue and curb illicit financial flows (which is addressed in the report under the theme "Good governance"). The domestic resource mobilization pillar of the Group of 20 Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, adopted in Seoul in 2010, includes commitments to support the development of more effective tax systems and to support work to prevent erosion of tax bases.

65. Many African countries have improved the efficiency and effectiveness of their revenue mobilization efforts by broadening their tax base and by establishing autonomous revenue authorities. Most African countries have adopted value added taxes and several have instituted transfer pricing legislation. Twenty-four resource-rich African countries have joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which aims to ensure better governance through the verification and full publication of payments and revenues. The African Tax Administration Forum, which has 36 countries as members, has created a platform to help African tax administrations share good practices, set tax priorities and improve fiscal legitimacy.

66. International efforts on tax issues have also been scaled up. The OECD Task Force on Tax and Development provides support for developing countries on combating tax avoidance and evasion and building effective transfer pricing regimes. The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes now includes 17 African countries. In addition to measures designed to encourage the exchange of tax information, the Global Forum on Transfer Pricing has been established and the United Nations has published the *Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries*, providing guidance on the policy and administrative aspects of applying transfer pricing analysis to transactions of multinational enterprises.

67. Since Monterrey, Africa has almost quadrupled its domestic revenue collection which exceeded $570 billion in 2013, or more than 10 times the level of development assistance. All African country groupings have shown progress in mobilizing domestic resources, with the most significant increase in resource-rich countries. As a share of GDP, total government revenue excluding grants increased from 24.2 per cent in 2002 to a high of almost 33 per cent in 2008, helped by high commodity prices. The global economic crisis caused a sharp fall in public revenue in 2009 which has since partly recovered. As a percentage of GDP, government revenue declined by 2 percentage points, to 26.7 per cent in 2013, but the fall applied mainly to large oil exporters.

68. In spite of the good progress in domestic revenue mobilization, a significant gap remains between Africa and developed countries. Compared with more developed countries, the tax base in most African countries remains relatively narrow and a large number of companies operate in the informal sector and thus go untaxed. Bureaucratic red tape in many countries often forces small firms to operate in the informal sector. In addition, expanding free trade arrangements and tax competition to attract foreign investments have further narrowed the tax base in many countries. As a result, tax-paying companies that are operating in the formal sector end up having to bear the brunt of taxes facing the world's highest tax rates. Moreover, illicit financial flows are hampering the ability of many countries to mobilize domestic resources for development.

Commitment: create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate direct investment flows and strengthen efforts to assist developing countries in attracting private capital and foreign direct investment

69. African leaders committed to encourage and boost private capital flows as a long-term approach to addressing Africa's resource gap. Many African countries have put in place incentives to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). African countries have signed over 1,300 bilateral investment treaties and other international investment agreements with the aim of providing protection to foreign investors. According to the World Bank report *Doing Business 2014*, 31 of 47 Governments in sub-Saharan Africa implemented at least one regulatory reform in the period 2012-2013 and, of the 20 economies narrowing the gap with the regulatory frontier the most since 2009, 9 are located in Africa.

70. Improved macroeconomic and regulatory environments have increased the region's attractiveness to international investors. This has been a key factor in the mobilization of foreign investment. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, inflows of FDI to Africa rose by 4 per cent in 2013 to $57 billion. Although modest in size from a global perspective, FDI inflows to Africa have had a significant impact. FDI accounted for more than 20 per cent of total investment in more than a third of African countries and has helped to raise the investment ratio by almost 4 percentage points since the late 1990s. Although the extractive sectors received the bulk of the investment, manufacturing and services now make up about two thirds of the value of newly announced FDI projects in 2013. Technology firms have also started to invest in innovation in Africa. Estimates by the African Development Bank based on a sample of 34 countries for the period 2004-2008 show that the impact of FDI on savings and investments is 5 to 7 times larger than ODA. Expectations for further sustained economic growth and the rising middle class serve to strengthen investors' increasing appetite in Africa.

71. Portfolio equity flows to sub-Saharan Africa, which declined during the global crisis, recovered to 2007 levels in the period 2009-2010, encouraged by the establishment of a number of Africa-focused private equity funds. While they were dampened by the eurozone crisis in 2011, they have since recovered to reach almost $10 billion in 2013. While South Africa and Nigeria have traditionally been the major recipients of portfolio equity in Africa, several other African countries have received portfolio equity flows in excess of $500 million per annum in recent years.

72. African Governments have widened their funding base by tapping into international bond markets. In addition to South Africa, which has a long history in

accessing this market, 16 other African countries have issued sovereign bonds in the past three years. Most of these issues have been oversubscribed, which has allowed some countries to come back to the market with follow-on bonds. Net Eurobond inflows for Africa were estimated at $10 billion in 2013. However, large private capital inflows may lead to more complex and challenging national debt management and could heighten the risk of unsustainable debt.

73. While developing countries are increasingly participating in global value chains to capture the benefits of value addition from investments — the developing-country share in global value added trade increased from 20 per cent in 1990 to over 40 per cent in 2014 — Africa is still struggling to gain access to global value chains beyond natural resource exports, with a global value chain of 6 per cent. In the light of this, the African Union has identified industrialization as a key pillar of Africa's transformative agenda, along with infrastructure development. The Dakar Agenda for Action, adopted at the Dakar Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure on 15 June 2014 in Senegal, underscored the critical need for national and regional infrastructure development to achieve the continent's longer-term growth goals.

C. Environmental sustainability and climate change

74. Africa is making progress towards Millennium Development Goal 7, but achieving environmental sustainability remains a challenge overall, resulting in mixed progress. While the continent is doing well in limiting carbon dioxide emissions and has reduced its consumption of ozone-depleting substances, the forest cover is contracting and the continent remains far off-track for meeting targets related to water and sanitation. Beyond Goal 7, Africa faces significant environmental challenges, including deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, land degradation, drought, loss of biodiversity, depletion of fish stocks and the effects of climate change. At the same time, these challenges represent opportunities for change. The concept of a green economy has received broad support within Africa but will require significant support from development partners, including through the mobilization of new financial resources from public and private sources and the transfer of technology.

75. In the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development world leaders recognized the importance of the three Rio conventions for advancing sustainable development and, in that regard, urged all parties to fully implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. They also addressed a number of concerns under the environmental pillar and emphasized the importance of ensuring balanced integration of all three pillars of sustainable development — economic, social and environmental. In addition, they strongly reaffirmed all of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular the principle common but differentiated responsibilities.

Commitment: integrate environmental sustainability into development planning

76. African countries have committed to integrate environmental sustainability into development planning since the United Nations Conference on Environment

and Development in 1992,[6] a commitment that has been reaffirmed in the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in 2002, the Millennium Declaration and the outcome of the 2005 World Summit.

77. At the national level, African countries have integrated pro-poor environmental sustainability in national development plans and sector plans. About half of African countries have reached the target of protecting at least 10 per cent of their territorial and marine areas, compared with 20 countries in 1990. A total of 53 African countries have completed national biodiversity strategies and action plans and two thirds are developing or implementing national forest programmes. In addition, as of 2013, 31 African least developed countries have developed national adaptation programmes of action on climate change and 21 of them are implementing climate adaptation projects. While some national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national adaptation programmes of action on climate change have moved to action, however, implementation has been weak and effectiveness has been limited in most countries. Progress is hampered by limited institutional capacity, poor data and weak priority-setting, compounded by the limited political influence and budgetary resources of environment ministries.

78. At the regional level, the NEPAD Agency continued to support the development of subregional environment action plans as well as the implementation of key regional programmes under the African Union-NEPAD Environment Action Plan, including programmes to combat land degradation, desertification and drought, conserve African wetlands, and enhance transboundary water management and the management of natural resources. In collaboration with the African Union Commission and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States, the NEPAD Agency is supporting the implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel, which aims to meet the challenges of desert encroachment in 11 African countries by restoring the viability of ecosystems and production systems in rural areas by 2025.

79. While African Governments have taken the lead in formulating and implementing national and regional sustainable development strategies, international support remains crucial. Development partners' support for general environmental protection in Africa has increased in recent years. Since 1991, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has supported over 872 projects in Africa valued at $2.3 billion. Other initiatives have also helped to mobilize significant support. The TerrAfrica Initiative, an international partnership launched in 2005 by NEPAD and the African Development Bank, has leveraged $1.2 billion to scale up sustainable land and water management in 24 countries. The Congo Basin Forest Fund has approved funding for more than 41 projects in five countries.

80. These efforts notwithstanding, on average African Governments allocate less than 3 per cent of national budgets to environment ministries and support for the environment represents less than 2 per cent of total ODA to Africa. In addition, constraints to technology transfers are complex and problems related to the intellectual property rights regime remain largely unresolved. Inadequate capacity and know-how required to adapt and use the technologies also remain major

[6] Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development states, "In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it."

impediments. All of these shortcomings will have to be addressed in order to achieve full implementation of this commitment.

Commitment: mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions

81. In Africa, climate change poses a significant threat to economic, social and environmental development. The fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change presents strong evidence that warming in Africa has increased significantly over the past 50 to 100 years, with clear effects on the health, livelihoods and food security of people on the continent. This has created considerable health and economic challenges for the continent, including increased water scarcity and the spread of weather-sensitive diseases as well as reduced crop yields and livestock productivity. Extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and heat waves are expected to become more frequent and agricultural yield losses are projected to reach 22 per cent across sub-Saharan Africa, with increases in the frequency and prevalence of failed crop seasons.

82. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with 192 parties as of 2013, is the major global commitment for climate change mitigation. As part of the Kyoto Protocol, many developed countries agreed to legally binding limitations/reductions in their emissions of greenhouse gases. Under the first commitment period of the Protocol, 37 industrialized countries, including the 15 States of the European Union, committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 5 per cent below 1990 levels by 2012. Under the second commitment period, developed countries committed to reduce emissions by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.

83. In the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, world leaders noted with concern the significant gap between the mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above preindustrial levels. In the aggregate, developed countries and countries with economies in transition have reduced emissions by 9.3 per cent between 1990 and 2011, primarily as a result of significant reductions in transition economies. Excluding transition economies, emissions from the other industrialized countries have risen by 4.9 per cent during the same period. Demand for energy, which accounts for all more than two thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, has continued to rise in recent years owing to increasing industrialization and rising living standards, and is expected to continue rising. Despite this reality, calls for acceleration of emissions reductions and for commitments to more ambitious emissions targets by industrialized countries have so far yielded few meaningful results.

84. Given the importance of the Kyoto Protocol commitments, committed parties should take significant steps on mitigation. Several countries have done so in a variety of ways, including by putting a price on industrial emissions and pledging to reduce carbon intensity. These and other successful efforts should be intensified and replicated.

Commitment: mobilize $100 billion per year in new and additional climate change financing by 2020 and deliver $30 billion in fast-start financing for the period 2010-2012

85. The Bali Action Plan, adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2007, emphasized the need for enhanced action on the provision of financial resources to support action on mitigation, adaptation and technology cooperation in developing countries. In the Copenhagen Accord of 2009, developed countries committed to a goal of jointly mobilizing $100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. Developed countries also pledged to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching $30 billion for the period 2010-2012, with a balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation (known as fast-start financing).

86. Most of the climate change financial resources for Africa have originated from four funds established under the aegis of the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol — the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund.[7] In 2010, parties to the Climate Change Convention established the Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention. The Green Climate Fund is to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country parties and countries are now in the process of working towards its full operationalization and initial capitalization. Beyond the Climate Change Convention, dedicated multilateral climate funds, which are channelled through the World Bank Group and the four regional development banks, have made limited disbursements in Africa. A number of specialized funds such as the Congo Basin Forest Fund, the MDG Achievement Fund and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme), have been established to help reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

87. Overall, disbursements of climate finance to Africa are far off-track for meeting the continent's financing needs. Compared with Africa's adaptation costs of $8 billion a year by 2020 according to World Bank estimates, the continent has received an estimated $750 million from multilateral climate funds. In addition, the vast majority of funds disbursed have gone to mitigation rather than to adaptation and technology. With regard to fast-start financing, about half of the total funds disbursed have been in the form of loans, guarantees and insurance, including export-credit finance for developed country companies. In addition, procedures to access funds have been complex and lengthy.

[7] Cumulative pledges to the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund reached $879 million and $333 million, respectively in February 2014. A total of $726 million and $242 million have been disbursed from these 2 funds, respectively. Some 69 per cent of Least Developed Countries Fund resources and 28 per cent of Special Climate Change Fund resources have been allocated to Africa. Of the 50 countries that have completed their national adaptation programmes of action, 48 have accessed a total of $817 million for 150 projects to address their urgent and immediate adaptation needs.

D. Good governance

88. As highlighted in the Secretary-General's progress report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/69/162), African countries recognize that good governance is the foundation for political stability and democracy, and is essential to sustained economic growth and development. Consequently, African Governments have made several commitments in the area of promoting and sustaining good governance. These commitments are articulated in various regional frameworks and instruments such as the African Peer Review Mechanism; the African Governance Architecture; the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance; the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance; the African Union Declaration of Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa; the AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption; and the African Mining Vision for Transparent and Equitable Exploitation of Mineral Resources. African countries and their development partners, through the United Nations and other partnership arrangements, have also subscribed to relevant international instruments and initiatives such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

89. The African Union Fiftieth Anniversary Solemn Declaration reaffirmed the determination of African countries to anchor their Governments and institutions on the respect of the rule of law, human rights, dignity, popular participation and management of diversity and inclusive democracy. The Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda attaches high priority to peace and security as essential to the achievement of the continent's development aspirations, in particular tackling the economic and social inequalities and exclusion; strengthening good and inclusive governance; fighting against all forms of discrimination; and forging unity in diversity through democratic practices and mechanisms. Progress on these issues will be essential for the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Commitment: hold regular free, fair and transparent elections and establish independent national electoral bodies responsible for the management of elections

90. Elections are the cornerstone of managing political transitions in Africa. The African Union has offered a range of support to African countries' electoral efforts. In 2013, the African Union Long-Term Observer Mission witnessed elections, on a pilot basis, in five countries. Its Short-Term Observer Mission witnessed elections in 13 African countries. The African Union also provided Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) training workshops for officials of election management boards from eight countries.

91. As of February 2014, 34 African countries have subscribed to the African Peer Review Mechanism. In doing so, these countries have committed to a broad array of international and regional governance norms and standards. In the area of elections, electoral bodies and management of elections, African Peer Review Mechanism member countries have committed to the regular organization of free and fair elections as one of the principal means for ensuring popular participation in the constitution of the government and the monitoring of its performance. Member countries are reviewed on their progress in implementing the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the Declaration on Principles Governing

Democratic Elections in Africa, among other instruments. In conducting African Peer Review Mechanism reviews, which have been completed for 17 of the 31 members, countries are assessed on the effectiveness of their electoral system, with a particular focus on the independence of the election management institutions, political corruption and effectiveness in delivering results that are adjudged to be broadly free and fair. Most African countries have established electoral management boards, popularly referred to as electoral commissions, to manage their national elections.

92. A particularly significant improvement has been the increased focus on women's political participation and representation in electoral processes. A key indicator of this trend is the number of women representatives in parliaments in Africa. As at 1 May 2014, women representatives accounted for over a third of the members of the lower or single house of parliaments in seven African countries.[8] These positive trends are a testament to the determination of African Governments to deliver on their commitment to regular, free, fair and transparent elections. Africa's development partners have demonstrated their support for free and fair elections in the region by sending observer missions, providing financial support for the electoral budgets of several countries and offering technical and financial support for strengthening the capacity of the national electoral bodies.

93. Africa has made important strides in recent years in conducting and managing elections. Legislative elections were held in 19 countries and presidential elections in 8 countries in Africa during the biennium 2012-2013. Most of the elections were held on the regularly scheduled dates and concluded without major incidents. This positive trend is in contrast with the first decade of the century when civil strife and violence erupted in the context of elections in Kenya in 2007, in Zimbabwe in 2008 and in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010. The incidence of violence in electoral contexts in Africa calls into question whether the "winner takes all" culture prevailing in some African countries is the most appropriate organizing framework of democratic process in Africa after an election.

94. In spite of the progress made in the conduct of elections in Africa and in the establishment of electoral commissions, serious challenges remain. Electoral bodies, in particular, are characterized by a lack of financial autonomy, excessive executive interference in their operations and the lack of security of tenure for the electoral commissioners. Several elections have been marked by intimidation of opponents before, during and after elections. Financial allocations for elections are frequently inadequate and disbursed very slowly, and the adjudication of post-election disputes remains slow in many countries. African Peer Review Mechanism country reviews have highlighted all of these issues.

Commitment: implement the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption

95. The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption aims to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in Africa. Currently, 45 countries have signed the Convention and 31 have ratified it. Under the Convention, countries are required to promulgate laws to incorporate the

[8] Rwanda, 63.8 per cent; South Africa, 48.9 per cent; Seychelles, 43.8 per cent; Senegal, 43.3 per cent; Mozambique, 39.2 per cent; United Republic of Tanzania, 36.0 per cent; and Uganda, 35.0 per cent.

provisions of the Convention; designate, create or strengthen national bodies to prevent and combat corruption; and undertake efforts to recover illegally acquired wealth by public officials. While several African Governments have enacted anti-corruption laws, a majority of the State parties to the Convention have yet to enact legislation and other measures to give practical effect to such key provisions of the Convention as ensuring that illegal and corrupt practices are not used to fund political parties, incorporating the principle of transparency into the funding of political parties and requiring public officials to declare their assets.

96. To support African Governments in adopting the required policy measures, the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption has collaborated with ECA to develop a regional anti-corruption programme for Africa for 2011-2016 that focuses on peer learning, knowledge exchange, technical support and capacity development. The Advisory Board also undertook advocacy missions to several African countries in 2012 and 2013 to increase awareness on the imperative of anti-corruption measures as well as to assess progress made and challenges encountered by States parties in the implementation of the Convention.

97. The preliminary findings of the High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa, established in 2012, indicate that illicit financial flows have "serious adverse consequences on African development with the most obvious impact being the loss of public revenue". According to ECA, the scale of illicit financial flows from Africa owing to trade mispricing alone is approaching $60 billion per year.

98. Africa's development partners have supported the continent's anti-corruption efforts through a composite of policy measures, including incorporating anti-bribery provisions in their national laws and helping in the recovery of stolen assets. For example, the Group of 20 has adopted the Anti-Corruption Action Plan and issued several progress reports. The commitments in the Action Plan include combating money-laundering, supporting the recovery of stolen assets and promoting transparency in the extractives sector. The work of the Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) initiative represents an important contribution by the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to aid anti-corruption efforts by helping developing countries establish institutions and use appropriate legal tools and channels for recovering stolen assets.

99. Anti-corruption efforts in Africa are beginning to tilt public policy orientation in the direction of greater transparency and accountability in public financial management. That is an important step in the right direction, as is the growing determination by Africa's development partners to track and curb the flow of ill-gotten wealth by public officials.

100. National anti-corruption bodies in Africa face a daunting array of challenges. A lack of adequate funding continues to impede their work. In addition, many national anti-corruption bodies lack specialized skills for complex investigations, thus hampering their ability to articulate a strong case for prosecution. As a result, national anti-corruption bodies have either had their cases thrown out or failed to secure convictions in courts, thus weakening public confidence in their performance.

Commitment: ensure equitable exploitation and transparent management of natural resources

101. African Governments are increasingly enacting legislation that strengthen transparency in the award of contracts or concessions in extractive sectors, in order to enhance the collection and utilization of revenue from those sectors. Such legislation has typically provided for monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. The African Mineral Policy Research Centre, established in 2013, serves as the policy implementation organ of the African Mining Vision, a continental tool for guiding the prudent, transparent and efficient development and management of Africa's mineral resources.

102. Several of Africa's development partners have adopted legislation and other policy measures that strengthen transparency of corporate entities in their countries. For example, major development partners such as the United States of America and the European Union have adopted legislations that compel corporations that are listed in its stock exchanges to disclose information and data on the fees, taxes and royalties paid to host country authorities on a project-by-project basis. A European Union directive, which is expected to come into force in 2015, will require extractive and logging companies to report on a country-by-country and project-by-project basis. This directive will be applicable both to listed and unlisted companies within the host jurisdictions. The European Union is also cooperating on the governance of natural resources, in particular minerals, to increase revenue transparency, link extractive industries to productive value chains and enhance geological knowledge and skills.

103. Legislative and other policy measures by African countries and their development partners are not only raising awareness of the importance of financial transparency in natural resource management but are also gradually reducing the potential for financial impropriety.

104. Despite progress made by African Governments and their development partners, several challenges remain. On the African side, there continues to be significant gap between the intent reflected in legislation and its ultimate implementation, as evidenced in occasional reports of missing monies from earnings in the natural resources sector in some African countries and of financial malfeasance of public officials working in the natural resource sector. On the side of development partners, there are still considerable legal and administrative barriers to quick recovery and repatriation of ill-gotten funds to African countries. Moreover, there have been frequent cases of collusion between foreign firms and African government officials in inflating costs of payments for contracts leading to both reduced revenue for, and illicit flows from, African countries.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

105. The present interim report recognizes the need for a renewed collective effort for a global partnership for Africa, built on strengthened mutual accountability and on more rigorous monitoring of commitments. Africa today is faced with a confluence of positive factors such as unprecedented and sustained economic growth in many African countries resulting from sound macroeconomic policies, structural reforms and rising flows of FDI. On top of this favourable short-term outlook, Agenda 2063, the continent's forthcoming, long-term transformative

development vision, will provide a comprehensive strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.

106. While Africa's new development partners continue to make important contributions towards the continent's development, the lack of reliable data on their engagement makes it difficult to assess the impact of their growing partnership with the continent. Africa's new development partners should strengthen their efforts to monitor and report on their development cooperation activities in the spirit of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

107. In addition, there is a need for stronger support for the delivery of impactful results in the four selected areas:

(a) In the area of agriculture, food security and nutrition:

- To enhance agricultural trade within the region, African countries should strengthen regional cooperation and reduce cross-border trade restrictions. Regional integration policies, the establishment of the proposed Continental Free Trade Area by 2017 and the implementation of the action plan to boost intra-African trade adopted by the African Union Summit in 2012 will be important steps in this regard.

- To strengthen agricultural production, food security and nutrition on the continent, African countries and their development partners should redouble their efforts to support the CAADP framework. Specific measures should include improving technological capacities, reducing post-harvest losses, ensuring secure land access, increasing access to credit and markets, and mainstreaming nutrition in all food security programmes and strategies. Efforts to address climate change, by increasing agricultural productivity, enhancing resilience and, where possible, mitigating emissions, should also be supported.

- African countries should intensify their efforts to meet the Maputo Declaration target of investing 10 per cent of national budgetary resources to agricultural development. To support these efforts, Africa's development partners should intensify their efforts to increase the percentage of their ODA dedicated to agricultural development and ensure prompt delivery of resources pledged.

- African countries should also strengthen regional coordination by enhancing regional food reserve systems and improving regional information and data systems for nutrition and early warning.

- Development partners should fulfil the delivery of existing commitments under the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. Additional measures at the international level should include further reform of agricultural markets to enable African farmers to trade freely in global markets and the conclusion of an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced Doha Development Round.

- Development partners should address the negative impact of subsidies imposed by importing nations that prevent the expansion of African agricultural exports, continuing their efforts to eliminate trade barriers to these African exports. They should also support the promotion of agro-industry and progress in the value chain in Africa, so as to stimulate African exports of agro-industrial products.

(b) In the area of financing for development:

- African Governments should scale up efforts to increase domestic resource mobilization, including through broadening their tax bases, reducing exemptions and implementing more effective taxation as part of natural resource management.

- In order to attract and derive greater benefits from private sector investments, African Governments should accelerate improvements in the business environment, including through reforming and enhancing regulatory processes and strengthening legal institutions.

- African Governments and their development partners should continue to make efforts to improve aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In particular, African countries should make efforts to strengthen institutions, including national accountability frameworks. Traditional development partners should make efforts to increase the use of recipient public financial management system and provide appropriate support to African countries to strengthen their public institutions.

- For more reliable debt sustainability assessments, African Governments and their development partners should work together to improve the timeliness and coverage of sovereign debt data based on both creditor and debtor reporting systems.

- In order to curb illicit financial flows, development partners should strengthen efforts to tackle illicit flows from Africa. Development partners should also broaden international cooperation on tax matters and provide greater financial and capacity-building support for tax-related efforts in African countries.

- Traditional development partners should redouble efforts to meet ODA commitments to Africa, to reach the 0.7 per cent of gross national income to ODA committed in Monterrey and ensure aid predictability and transparency for recipient African countries.

- The international community should more actively pursue the development of an agreed approach/mechanism for sovereign debt workouts to ensure legal predictability and timely debt restructuring that includes fair burden sharing. In order to improve the cost and speed of debt resolution, the international community should also consider establishing an international bankruptcy procedure for sovereign debt restructuring for low-income countries.

- There is a strong need to mobilize both public and private sector investment in the region's structural transformation, particularly for industrialization and infrastructure. In support of this aim, African countries and their development partners should work to mobilize financial resources towards achieving the vision of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the Dakar Agenda for Action.

(c) In the area of environmental sustainability and climate change:

- All countries, in particular industrialized countries, should work to ensure a successful outcome on an ambitious, global legal agreement by 2015 that limits the world to a less than 2°C rise in global temperature.

- Renewed efforts are needed by African Governments and regional and continental organizations to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in accordance with national priorities and needs. African countries should strengthen implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national adaptation programmes of action on climate change, particularly though enhancing the budgetary resources, institutional capacity, data and priority-setting of their environment ministries.

- Governments and the private sector should strengthen their collaboration towards Sustainable Energy for All, in an effort to generate a triple win for poverty reduction, economic growth and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- Beyond reducing emissions, development partners should also take comprehensive action to support African countries in areas that strengthen climate resilience, including through adaptation, technology transfer, disaster risk reduction and sustainable cities and transportation.

- To meet commitments on financing, there is a need for tangible progress on climate finance. While $30 billion of fast-start financing is pledged, there is need for greater transparency in how the funds are allocated and disbursed. On longer-term financing, efforts to mobilize $100 billion per annum by 2020 should emphasize governmental, private sector and innovative new sources of financing, while also ensuring the predictability of this financing. For all climate financing, there is also need for prompt delivery of funds to where they are most needed, with greater balance between mitigation, adaptation and technology. Prompt initial capitalization of the Green Climate Fund is of particular importance for African countries.

- Improved transparency on climate finance in both developed and developing countries is critical to ensure mutual accountability and understanding of whether countries are meeting their commitments.

- In addition to financial support, development partners should make greater efforts to remove constraints to technology transfer to African countries. New development partners should also strengthen efforts to share suitable technologies and support capacity development in African countries.

(d) In the area of good governance:

- African countries that have not done so should consider subscribing to the African Peer Review Mechanism and actively participate in all of its activities, including its periodic reviews. Africa's development partners and the United Nations should strengthen their support for the African Peer Review Mechanism, including through financial and capacity-building assistance.

- African countries should carefully consider proportional representation as an alternative process to the "winner-takes-all" approach used for elections in many countries, and should also strengthen efforts towards national reconciliation after elections.

- African Governments should enhance the independence of the electoral bodies, both by strengthening their technical capacity and providing adequate funding for their operations. Technical and financial support from development

partners, the African Union and the regional economic commissions, as well as the United Nations, will be important in this regard.

- African Governments should intensify their individual and collective efforts to enact and/or strengthen legislation to enhance the funding, capacity and operational independence of anti-corruption bodies to enable them to perform their primary role of detecting, preventing and prosecuting cases of corruption both in the public and private sectors.

- While governance reforms hold great promise for Africa, efforts towards improving governance should always be undertaken with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of the people.

- To combat corruption, national and international efforts must continue to focus not only on the adoption of appropriate legislation but also on strengthening the monitoring of financial disclosures and building capacities for robust enforcement. African Governments and their development partners should continue their efforts not only in adopting appropriate legislation but also in strengthening the monitoring of and compliance with laws and regulations aimed at increasing transparency in the mineral sector.

- Development partners should complement the efforts of African countries by strengthening national legislation against using their jurisdictions for money-laundering and prohibiting their banking institutions from holding ill-gotten wealth. All Member States should support the recovery and repatriation of ill-gotten wealth deposited in their financial institutions.

Annex

List of major monitoring mechanisms

Comprehensive monitoring mechanisms

Africa Partnership Forum

Global Monitoring Report (World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF))

The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa Report (Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD))

Sector-specific monitoring mechanisms

Official development assistance flows and aid effectiveness

International Development Statistics (OECD)

Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration (OECD)

Governance and security

African Governance Report (ECA)

African Peer Review Mechanism (African Union)

Afrobarometer

Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Dataset

Commitment to Development Index (Center for Global Development)

Corruption Perceptions Index; or Bribe Payers Index (Transparency International)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (World Bank)

E-Governance Performance Index; global e-Government, or e-Government readiness reports (Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat)

Electoral Quotas for Women Database (International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance)

Failed States Index (Foreign Policy and Fund for Peace)

Freedom of the Press survey (Freedom House)

GAPS in Workers' Rights (International Labour Organization (ILO))

Gender Empowerment Measure (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))

Global Barometer Survey network (University of Strathclyde)

Global Integrity Index (Global Integrity)

Government at a Glance (OECD)

Human Rights Indicators (Danish Centre for Human Rights)

Ibrahim Index of African Governance (Mo Ibrahim Foundation)

Political Constraint Index (University of Pennsylvania)

Political Freedom (Freedom House)

Political Terror Scale (Purdue University)

Public Integrity Index (Center for Public Integrity)

Public Sector Efficiency and Performance (European Central Bank)

Public Sector Value Model (Accenture)

State Failure Problem Set (University of Maryland)

Uppsala Conflict Data Program Database

Urban Governance Index (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)

Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive (Inter-Parliamentary Union)

World Governance Assessment (United Nations University)

Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)

Millennium Development Goals

Africa Millennium Development Goals progress reports

Development Cooperation Forum reports

Global Monitoring Report (World Bank, IMF)

Global Monitoring Report: Education for All (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Human Development Report (UNDP)

Millennium Development Goals Gap Task Force Report

Millennium Development Goals Report

Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS)

The State of World Population (United Nations Population Fund)

Economic indicators

African Economic Outlook (OECD, African Development Bank and ECA)

Country risk ratings (Economist Intelligence Unit) or International Country Risk Guide (Political Risk Services Group)

Ease of Doing Business Index (World Bank)

Economic Report on Africa (ECA and African Union)

Global Development Finance (World Bank)

Global Economic Prospects (World Bank)

Global Employment Trends (ILO)

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (London Business School)

Global Financial Stability Report (IMF)

Growth Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum)

Index of Economic Freedom (Heritage Foundation and *The Wall Street Journal*)

International Trade Statistics (World Trade Organization)

Opacity Index (PricewaterhouseCoopers)

Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank)

World Competitiveness Yearbook (Institute for Management Development)

World Development Report (World Bank)

World Economic Outlook; *Regional Economic Outlook* (IMF)

Civil society monitoring mechanisms

Africa Progress Panel, chaired by former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan

African Monitor, a non-governmental organization based in South Africa. Publishes the biennial *Development Support Monitor*

Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa (DATA). Annual DATA Report by the British non-governmental organization ONE tracks progress on all dimensions of development (social, political and economic indicators)